

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 29th day of September, 1898.

N. P. PELL, Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the
exposition should go away
without inspecting The Bee
building, the largest news-
paper building in America,
and The Bee newspaper
plant, conceded to be the
finest between Chicago and
San Francisco. A cordial
welcome is extended to all.

Welcome to President McKinley.

Now is the time for every one to jub-
ilate.

Every cloud has a silver lining. Had
there been no war there could be no
peace jubilee.

Legislative nominations must be closed
within another week, but there will be
still further time to fill vacancies that
may occur.

The heroes of the war who attend the
Omaha peace jubilee will find that
patriotism wells strongest nearest the
heart of the continent.

President McKinley will have ocular
proof during his trip to and from
Omaha that he has indeed been the
advance agent of prosperity.

South Dakota politics seem to be liv-
ing up and the so-called forces of reform
are already on the defensive. This ought
to be a republican year for South Da-
kota.

The Paris exposition is threatened
with serious interference from the pend-
ing labor troubles. This is where
Omaha has been more fortunate than
Paris.

The long distance telephone over
which President McKinley sent greeting
on opening day will be dispensed with
when he renews the greeting in person
on president's day.

The Geraldine organ admits that \$10-
000 is a "generous" appropriation of
stockholders' money for a history of the
exposition. It is not generous, but out-
rageously extravagant.

The greater number of our peace
jubilee visitors come to combine busi-
ness with pleasure. The merchants
who want to do business will keep the
public attention by advertising in The
Bee.

The Bee's illustrated peace jubilee
number is the handsomest exposition
souvenir that has been produced. Every
reader of The Bee should buy copies to
send to friends and to keep for preserva-
tion.

Senator Hanna is announced as one
of the guests among the presidential
party headed for the Omaha peace
jubilee. Now watch the popocratic
organ throw several kinds of rainbow
colored fits.

It is seldom that a city 1,500 miles
distant from the national capital is hon-
ored with a special visit of the chief
executive of the nation. Let Omaha
show its appreciation of the privilege ac-
cording of entertaining President McKin-
ley.

Sixth district democrats do not like
the way they have been bunced into
putting the name of W. L. Greene, a
populist, upon their ticket as the demo-
cratic nominee for congress. Here, as
elsewhere, the democratic machine men
will find that labeling a populist with a
democratic signboard is a much easier
task than making self-respecting demo-
crats vote for him.

And now popocratic organs are insinuat-
ing that General Wheeler's testimony
before the War department investigat-
ing committee was influenced in favor
of the administration by the promotion
accorded his son recently graduated at
West Point. Such dirty flings from pa-
pers that only a few weeks ago could
not chant too many praises for General
Wheeler show the caliber of the yellow
exemplars of the popocratic press.

CUBA'S PRESENT NEEDS.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, who by direc-
tion of the president made a thorough
investigation of economic and industrial
conditions in Cuba, has given his views
as to the immediate needs of the island.
The whole work of commercial and in-
dustrial rehabilitation, he says, must be-
gin at the custom house. He urges the
abolition of the Spanish tariff which so
heavily oppresses trade and agriculture,
would permit the inhabitants to import
free of duty live stock, food, farming
implements and other supplies required
to restore them to a self-supporting con-
dition, saying that unless this is done
the present death rate from starvation
will surely continue.

There is no question in regard to the
rapidity and oppressive character of the
Spanish tariff and the moment the
United States assumes control in Cuba,
which will probably not be later than
December 1, it will give the Cuban peo-
ple relief in this direction. Besides,
there will be more revenue from lower-
ing this tariff than from allowing it to
remain as it is. It would undoubtedly
be well if this government could take
possession of the Cuban custom houses
at once, but probably this is not prac-
ticable, although under the terms of the
peace protocol Spain surrendered all
sovereignty in the island. However, our
government evidently does not see its
way clear to take possession of the cus-
tom houses under existing conditions
and the thing to be done is to bring
about the evacuation of Cuba with the
least possible delay. There is great suf-
fering in the island and from all ac-
counts it is increasing. Just considera-
tion for this people demands that the
Spaniards be required to depart as soon
as possible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign in Pennsylv-
ania is one of the most bitter ever
known in the Keystone state and it
would be hazardous to confidently pre-
dict the result. The candidates for gov-
ernor in this remarkable contest are
William A. Stone, republican; George A.
Jenks, democrat, and Dr. Silas C. Swail,
prohibitionist, each of whom is mak-
ing an active canvass. A legislature is
to be chosen which will elect a successor
to United States Senator Quay and a
tremendous effort is being made to se-
cure an anti-Quay legislature, all the
enemies of the senator, among whom
are many republicans, working "tooth
and toenail" to that end. The charge
recently brought against Mr. Quay of
speculating with public funds showed
the desperate determination of those op-
posed to his re-election to spare no ef-
fort to compass his defeat and political
downfall.

Perhaps the most impartial observer
of the situation, the Philadelphia Times,
said a short time ago that Mr. Stone
may be elected governor by the power
of party organization; that Mr. Jenks
could not be elected because his party
has forfeited public confidence in its
faith and in its legislative record and be-
cause of the discreditable and distrustful
factional machine that would triumph
with his election, and that Dr. Swail
can be elected "if the sincere and ear-
nest men of both the old parties who
desire a purified political system shall
give him the vote his character and posi-
tion merit." It appears that the con-
test for the governorship is now nar-
rowed down to Stone and Swail, with
the chances favorable to the success of
the republican candidate, though not
in such overwhelming degree as to make
his election assured. As to the legisla-
ture, it is by no means improbable
that it will have an anti-Quay major-
ity.

In the congressional elections it is ex-
pected that the republicans will lose
some representatives and there is dan-
ger that the loss may be larger than
has been anticipated, owing to the war-
fare within the republican lines. Un-
questionably Senator Quay has on hand
the hardest political fight of his life
and if he is not beaten it will furnish
the strongest evidence he has yet given
of his skill and resources as a politi-
cian.

CANAL PROMOTERS CONFIDENT.

The promoters of the Nicaragua canal
project are confident of success. They
are encouraged by such declarations as
that of the Massachusetts republican
platform, which says that "the building
of the Nicaragua canal, controlled and
operated by the United States, is now
imperative," together with declarations
to a like effect in other state party plat-
forms. They are further encouraged by
the expressions of public officials, es-
pecially those connected with the navy,
favorable to the project. They expect
that the report which Admiral Walker
and the other members of his commis-
sion are at work upon will strengthen
their position. That report will prob-
ably throw a more decisive light upon
the real facts than any previous investi-
gation on the subject.

The canal promoters are taking the
fullest possible advantage of the new
conditions growing out of the war to
win public favor for the project and
they are getting help in influential quar-
ters. Captain Crowninshield, chief of
the bureau of navigation at the Navy de-
partment, has recently given out a
statement in which he urges the im-
portance of the Nicaragua canal for
naval purposes. There will probably be
no difficulty in obtaining from naval
officers any opinion favorable to the
canal which its promoters may desire,
these officers viewing the matter wholly
from a military standpoint. A matter
that is operating to give impetus to the
Nicaragua project is the renewal of in-
terest in the Panama enterprise. Gen-
eral Abbot of the United States army
has recently made a personal examina-
tion of the Panama canal as a member
of an international commission of en-
gineers. He is a highly competent au-
thority and his opinion is that the Pan-
ama route has decided advantages over
the Nicaragua route. He says the former
is of assured practicability, while the lat-
ter is not even as yet a definitive project.
It is certain, says General Abbot, that
the difficulties in the way of the Nic-
aragua project are immensely greater

than in the case of the Panama route.
After pointing out these difficulties, Gen-
eral Abbot says: "Under these condi-
tions it is apparent that confidence can-
not be accorded to such a project and
that really there is only one canal, that
of Panama, whose construction could be
judiciously undertaken at the present
time. It is to be hoped before the gov-
ernment embarks on so important a
work that the relative merits of the two
routes will be examined and judged by
a commission of expert engineers, for it
is certain that only one canal is now
needed and that that one should be the
best possible."

It is understood that the Panama ca-
nal enterprise has been taken up by a
new and strong company of French cap-
italists and is to be prosecuted actively.
This intensifies the anxiety of the Nic-
aragua canal promoters to put their
scheme through with the least possible
delay and to this end they are industri-
ously at work creating public opinion
favorable to the project. They may suc-
ceed in their purpose. It is doubtless a
fact that the conditions are more fa-
vorable to them than ever before. But
a great deal will depend upon the nature
of the report to be submitted by the
Walker commission and there is no as-
surance that this will be altogether fa-
vorable to the canal. On the contrary,
it is quite possible that it may point out
difficulties which may cause congress to
hesitate to embark the government in the
enterprise.

NEW FACTORS IN OMAHA'S GROWTH.
The announcement that the Armour
are arranging to supply fresh beef
shipped regularly in refrigerator cars to
the principal towns and cities of Great
Britain cannot fail to be most gratifying
and encouraging to American cattle
raisers. While American meat packers
have for a number of years been sup-
plying Great Britain with dressed beef
and canned meats the systematic dis-
tribution of fresh meats in nearly every
market in Great Britain is sure to en-
large the scope of the meat packing in-
dustry to a scale never dreamed of be-
fore.

The enterprise inaugurated by the Ar-
mour means much for Omaha and the
territory for which Omaha has become
the cattle market. When the Armour
plant was located at South Omaha a
year ago fears were expressed by the ex-
isting packing houses that conditions did
not warrant the establishment of an-
other large concern at this point. The
announcement that the Omaha Armour
plant is to be doubled in capacity in the
very near future affords tangible proof
that there is room in this field not only
for all the concerns now operating, but
also for their enlargement to meet the
rapidly increasing demand for American
meat products in foreign markets.

It goes without saying that the pros-
pective doubling of the capacity of the
Armour plant will give new momentum
to Omaha's substantial growth. It is
not likely that the Armour will be able
to monopolize the American meat ex-
port business to Great Britain any more
than they could monopolize the entire
meat business of America. What Ar-
mour has done and can do the Cudahys,
Swifts, Hammonds and others will be
able to do in the constantly growing
field that is rapidly becoming co-exten-
sive with the globe.

One thing appears certain. As the city
most centrally located with reference to
the cattle feeding country Omaha is in
the best position among all American
packing centers to profit by the building
up of a large export meat trade and the
concentration of the meat industry
within the least outlay and shipped
by railways that reach every important
market and every seaport on the At-
lantic and Pacific coasts. To this patent
fact as much perhaps as to any other
cause must be ascribed the impending
extension of several great trunk lines
to Omaha and the projected erection here
of mammoth grain elevators.

Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary
of state for the colonies, lets the cat out
of the bag that explains England's will-
ingness to have the United States keep
the Philippines when he says that owing
to the recent war this country is in the
same position with reference to those
islands that Great Britain occupies with
reference to Egypt. What Great Britain
wants is to keep hold of Egypt and
nothing would suit it better than to have
a precedent for its action set by the
United States. The question confront-
ing this country, however, is whether it
prefers to consult the interests of for-
eign nations or to frame its foreign
policy solely in the interest of its own
people.

It is plain that the popocratic yellow
journals have transferred some of their
most invidious war correspondents to
Paris, so no one need be surprised at
the flood of sensational clap-trap cooked
up by the fakirs in the ante-chamber
of the peace commission. These enter-
prising correspondents are so ac-
customed to seeing things according to
instructions that they will have no dif-
ficulty in unearthing plots, conspiracies,
jobs and treachery to any extent that
such stories may be required to sell
the yellow papers.

There is a well defined impression pre-
vailing among wage-workers, clerks and
other small stockholders in the exposition
that all sorts of schemes are hatch-
ing to get away with the money which
ought to be paid back to them as divi-
dends on their stock. The high-handed
proceeding of a minority of the directors
in voting away \$10,000 for a history of
the enterprise is not calculated to coun-
teract this impression. If the stockhold-
ers were consulted the \$10,000 history
would get a quietus by worse than
16 to 1.

Omaha has been overabundantly
blessed with men ever ready to tell what
Omaha should do to become a great and
prosperous city. But in nine cases out
of ten the men who are so free with
sky-scraping projects are men who have
never put one stone upon another in
the city of Omaha and have never con-

tributed anything more than hot air
to promote public enterprise. These
people only recall the adage, "If wishes
were horses beggars would ride."

Spain is also trying to restore its army
to a peace footing by mustering out the
soldiers returning from Cuba and Porto
Rico. That does not look as if there
were any serious anticipations on the
part of Spain of a resumption of hos-
tilities by reason of failure to agree on
the terms to be incorporated in the
treaty which the peace commissioners
are preparing.

The popocratic state officials who want
to be re-elected blandly tell every audi-
ence they address what a good record
they have made. They are simply at-
tending to the proposition that the only way
to have their horn blown is to blow it
themselves.

Two Newfoundland editors have just
been given thirty-day jail sentences for
contempt of court. American courts
have apparently reached the position
where they are looked to for precedents
by all the other English speaking na-
tions.

Cheerfully Accept the Face.
Globe-Democrat.

Nebraska's corn crop this year is worth
\$37,500,000, and the value of the surplus
is, in the popular mind, the neces-
sity of selling it for 100-cent dollars.

Passed the Labeling Stage.
Washington Star.

It may be assumed that Admiral Dewey
does not personally share the concern about
fitting him with a proper title. He has
reached a point of eminence where he does
not have to be labeled.

Sign of the Times.
Washington Post.

Now that the political organs have buckled
down to the work of misrepresenting the
size of the opposition audience it can be
assumed that the campaign is open.

A Philistine Breeds.
Chicago News.

Postmaster General Smith, in a speech at
Omaha, heartily favored holding the Philip-
pine islands. As the postmaster is one of
the president's official family there is no
doubt as to the value of the term Anglo-
Celtic instead of Anglo-Saxon.

Colonel John A. Watkins, the Indian
historian, who died in New Orleans the other
day, was a veteran of the Mexican war and
a direct descendant of Joseph Watkins, the
follower of Captain John Smith.

Slings Up the Situation.
Chicago News.

Chief Owl-Face-Man, now one of the at-
tractions of the Omaha exposition, is said to
have remarked, when told about the Bear
Island fight: "White man much mean, but
Indians meaner too. You must be right."
That isn't a bad summary of the situation
or of the history of the dealings between the
white men and the red men of the forest.

Great Load Removed.
Springfield Republican.

Those able Minneapolis editors who under-
took to instruct the president as to the num-
ber of reinforcements which should be dis-
patched to this country, are now quiet and
are now quiet down and resume the demon-
stration of their moral responsibility in ex-
tending to 10,000,000 Asiatics that liberty
which is so soothing to the savage breast.

Go the Whole Length.
Philadelphia Record.

The proposal to revive the grade of vice
admiral in the navy and to elevate Rear
Admiral Dewey to that rank, and, moreover,
to extend by ten years his term of office
service, which would expire in December,
1899, in accordance with existing laws,
would not involve the conferring of any
honors upon the hero of Manila but such as
Admiral Dewey to that rank, and, moreover,
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Nebraska's Gold Mine.
New York Tribune.

Nebraska's corn crop this year is es-
timated to be worth \$37,500,000 in solid money
good anywhere and not the kind which a
good many Nebraskans voted for in the
Bryan campaign. The crop value of this
single state is that of the state nearly equal
to the product of all our gold mines equal
and not far behind the aggregate annual
yield of South Africa, or of Australia. So
prosperous and productive a commonwealth
ought to have sound theories of currency
that would place the gold and silver of
Nebraska in no doubt in the process of ac-
quiring them.

RAVAGES OF WEYLERISM.

Astonishing Shrinkage in the Population
of Cuba.

If the estimate that Cuba's present popu-
lation made by the American commission
at Havana is anywhere near the mark, the
destruction caused by Spanish barbarity
during the last three years of rebellion
has been greater than was supposed. Just
before the rebellion began the Cuban popu-
lation numbered 1,825,000. This is put at
less than 1,000,000 now. There has been a
shrinkage in inhabitants of 654,000 in four
years. Before the rebellion the Cuban popu-
lation was nearly equal to the population of
the United States or of Great Britain. It
will take many years of good government
in Cuba to repair the ravages which Span-
ish savagery wrought. As United States
territory Cuba will grow quickly and con-
stantly from this time onward, but the
American census of 1900 will not reveal
as many inhabitants in the aggregate in
Cuba as were there when the last Spanish
census was made a few years before
the rebellion began. Cuba, though popu-
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in the United States or Cuba imagined.
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